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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/575,937	04/13/2006	Takeo Okabe	OGOSH51USA	7084
270 HOWSON & H	7590 10/07/200 IOWSON LLP	9	EXAMINER	
	ENTER DRIVE	BAND, MICHAEL A		
SUITE 210 FORT WASHII	NGTON, PA 19034		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/07/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docketing@howsonandhowson.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/575,937	OKABE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	MICHAEL BAND	1795				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ldress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 Se</u>	eptember 2009.					
/ <u> </u>	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	ice except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the	e merits is			
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 5-16</u> is/are pending in the app	lication					
,						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1,2 and 13-16</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>5,6 and 9-12</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement					
are subject to restriction and or	Cloudon requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>13 April 2006</u> is/are: a)	oxtimes accepted or b) $oxtimes$ objected to l	by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	. ,	. , . ,				
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	• •		Stage			
application from the International Bureau	•		· ·			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
	·					
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application						
3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/5/2007. 5) ☑ Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) ☑ Other:						
- apo(a)						

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group II, claims 5-6 and 9-12 in the reply filed on 9/1/2009 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-2 and 13-16 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected Group, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 9/1/2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 5-6 and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marx et al (US Patent No. 5,336,386) in view of Tanaka et al (JP No. 04231461).

With respect to claim 5, Marx et al discloses a target for cathode sputtering (abstract), where figs. 1-2 depict a cylindrical sputtering target [10] having a continuously concave top surface [17] (col. 3, lines 3-5). Since the target has a hollow space in the center as depicted in fig. 1, the target is considered a hollow cathode target. However Marx et al is limited in that while the cylindrical sputtering target is transported in a container, said container is not specified.

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Tanaka et al teaches a packaging method for a cylindrical sputter target [1] comprising a cylindrical packing plate protector (i.e. cover) [4], a bag-shaped material [6] covering said sputter target [1] and said protector [4], and a hole [5] designed as an air flow vent hole to provide a vacuum [7] through said protector [4] (abstract; figs. 1-3). Tanaka et al further teaches the bag-shaped material [6] is evacuated and sealed (abstract). The protector [4] is capable of covering a void (i.e. hollow space) in the sputter target [1] as evidenced by the identically shaped target disclosed in Marx et al. (US Patent No. 5,336,386; fig. 1, [10], [17]). Despite Tanaka et al not specifying the material of the bag-shaped material, it is either inherent or obvious that said material is a plastic polymer (i.e. resin) since this type of material is immediately envisaged as the most commonly used material for use in bags as useful to seal against an outside environment and to maintain an inner vacuum environment. The plastic polymer is a resin as defined by Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (see PTO-896 form, Reference U). Tanaka et al cites the advantage of using this packaging method as preventing adhesion of dust on the sputtering surface of the target and the damage of the sputtering surface (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the packing method taught by Tanaka et al for the cylindrical sputtering target of Marx et al to gain the advantages of preventing adhesion of dust on the sputtering surface of the target and the damage of the sputtering surface.

With respect to claim 6, Tanaka et al further teaches in figs. 1-3 the bag-shaped material [6] appears to be transparent. In addition it would be obvious to try a

transparent plastic resin as one of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her grasp since said plastic resin can only be either transparent or opaque. In addition, it has been held that matters relating to ornamentation only which have no mechanical function cannot be relied upon to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. See MPEP2144.04, Section I. Therefore regardless of whether the plastic resin is transparent or opaque does not affect the ability of the bag-shaped material from maintaining a vacuum environment to prevent dust from contaminating the sputter target.

With respect to claims 9 and 11, Tanaka et al further teaches the bag-shaped material [6] is evacuated and sealed (abstract), therefore the said bag-shaped material [6] is impermeable to oxygen and moisture.

With respect to claims 10 and 12, Tanaka et al further teaches the cylindrical packing plate protector [6] is rigid and formed from a flat plate that maintains its shape after evacuation (abstract; figs. 1-3).

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Band whose telephone number is (571) 272-9815. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa Neckel can be reached on (571) 272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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5. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/M. B./

Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/Jennifer K. Michener/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795